

FRUIT OF JEFFERSON.



CHARLESTOWN: Tuesday Morning, May 23, 1848.

ELECTIONS IN 1848.

We give you a table of the date of the State elections to take place during the current year. Elections have already been held in four of the twenty-nine States—in New Hampshire on Tuesday, the 14th of March; in Connecticut of Monday, the 31st of April, in Rhode Island on Wednesday, the 5th, and in Virginia on Thursday, the 27th ult.

N. Carolina, August	21	24	26
Tennessee, " "	22	25	28
Alabama, " "	23	26	29
Kentucky, " "	24	27	30
Indiana, " "	25	28	31
Missouri, " "	26	29	1
Iowa, " "	27	30	2
Illinois, " "	28	31	3
Ohio, " "	29	1	4
Michigan, " "	30	2	5
Wisconsin, " "	1	3	6
Minnesota, " "	2	4	7
Nebraska, " "	3	5	8
Kansas, " "	4	6	9
Arkansas, " "	5	7	10
Georgia, " "	6	8	11
Florida, " "	7	9	12

In those States which are marked with an asterisk, (*) members of Congress are to be chosen as well as State officers.

The Presidential election is to take place throughout the Union on Tuesday, the 7th of November. The electoral college will contain 291 members, (counting four for Wisconsin,) of which 146 will be a majority.

CLAY'S OFFICIAL.	CLAY'S OFFICIAL.	CLAY'S OFFICIAL.
Trider's, 13, 88, 50-212	Trider's, 13, 88, 50-212	Trider's, 13, 88, 50-212
GALLAHUE 21 25 61 67-174	GALLAHUE 21 25 61 67-174	GALLAHUE 21 25 61 67-174
Opie's majority	DELEGATE	38
MASSIE 61 16 101 69-255	MASSIE 61 16 101 69-255	MASSIE 61 16 101 69-255

The Whig press generally are far from being satisfied with Old Zac's two last letters.—The Charlottesville Advocate refers to the Allison letter as containing "nothing more than regie generalities about war, peace, vote power, our earlier Presidents, &c., and its views such as will be endorsed by any Locofoco aspirant for the Presidency."

The Advocate is further guilty of "flat burglary" in hinting strongly that this famous Shillbottle of Whig faith, this powerful exposition of "great cardinal principles," was actually concocted for him at Washington! It says:

"It will be remembered that not long since was given out by letter-writers from Washington, that a letter from Gen. Taylor would shortly appear, which would meet the approval of all parties. Is not this the letter? Was it not concocted in Washington? The general principles about the veto, &c., which it lays down, are no doubt Gen. Taylor's real opinions, to which, when requested, he readily and honestly subscribed. They are, nevertheless, principles which every man almost in the Union, Whig or Democrat, professes. Are the people's—the intelligent Whig party thus to be humbugged and bamboozled, not by Gen. Taylor, but by the honesty and simplicity of his nature is imposed upon,—but by the politicians in Washington?"

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH LINE FROM BALTIMORE TO THE WEST.—An act of incorporation was granted during the last session of the Legislature of Maryland, to the Western Telegraph Company, which proposes to build a line from Baltimore to Wheeling, at which point it is to connect with all the lines Southwest, West and Northwest, giving a direct communication with the section of country with which the business of that city is connected. It is proposed also to have offices in the towns of Bellicott's Mills, Frederick, Harpers-Ferry, Martinsburg, Hancock, Cumberland, Uniontown, Brownsville, Washington, Pa., with a branch from Harpers-Ferry to Winchester, Va., and also a line to Hagerstown, Md.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—A Busy Day.—The day on which the next Presidential election will take place, the 7th of November, will be a busy one. Two millions of voters over the country record their suffrages for a national ruler, and as the telegraph communications will extend by that time over nearly the whole country, enough returns of the election may be known and telegraphed by the next morning to indicate with tolerable certainty which the nation has chosen.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The N. O. Delta contains the full evidence of Judge Walker and John Maginnis, Esq., the editors of that paper, before the court, in the case of Gen. Pillow, in that city, on the 9th inst., showing that the whole of the "Fronidas letter," interlineations, erasures, &c., were by Judge Walker. When the court adjourned, it is stated, Gen. Pillow appeared highly gratified. It appears that the court is to convene at Louisville, Ky., to take the depositions of witnesses there, before coming together at Frederick, Md., on the 20th inst. Gen. Pillow left N. Orleans on the evening of the 10th, for his residence in Columbia, Tennessee.

IT is with the deepest gratification that we refer to the triumphant success of the liberal and enlightened party of Lamartine, in the recent French elections. It does high honor to the French people, and is a flattering sign of the stability of the new Republic, to see the devotion and confidence with which the masses rally round the man for the crisis, who upholds the flag of law, liberty and order. The factious anarchists seem to be put down. Let France continue to pursue the noble career which she has commenced, and her safety will be established, and the light of liberty and civilization will be reflected from her borders upon the rest of the Old World. From the bottom of our hearts we exclaim, *Vive la République! Vive Lamartine!*

WILL MEET AT FREDERICK.—The Court of Inquiry have finally determined to meet at Frederick, Md., after adjourning their session at New Orleans.—The examination of witnesses in that city was doubtless completed by the 10th, and the Court may therefore be expected among our neighbors of the "Mountain City," in a day or two.

VIRGINIA ELECTORAL CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Norfolk on Wednesday. Hundreds of persons are in attendance, from all parts of the State, to a greater number than on any similar occasion. Assistant Bishop Johns administered the solemn rite of confirmation on Sunday.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, met in Baltimore on yesterday. The following letter from the Editor of the "Spirit," who is now in Baltimore, furnishes the latest speculations we have as to its probable action.

Correspondence of the Spirit of Jefferson.

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1848.

This will be a day of no ordinary interest and excitement in the Monumental City. Delegates from every State in the Union are in attendance, and the National Democratic Convention about to assemble, will be one among the very largest deliberative bodies ever convened in this country. The city is filled with strangers. The Hotels and private Boarding Houses are all crowded, at "Barnums," the "Fountain" and "Exchange," it is a perfect jam. You can scarce effect an entrance into the sitting rooms, or public parlors of these Hotels, much less secure comfortable accommodations. The Washington and Philadelphia Cars, soon to arrive, will make great accessions to the number already here. Many of the most eminent and distinguished men of the Nation have been attracted hither, either in accordance with the command of the people, or to advance the interest of their peculiar favorite, for the high office to be conferred. The Delegation from Virginia (did be a very full one. "The Representatives of our District are all in attendance. Morgan Johnson of Warren has been selected in place of Col. Keyser of Page, the latter county belonging to the Rockingham Electoral District. The Col. will take the place of Capt. Price of Page, who is not in attendance. As to the nominations, "every thing is in air." The respective friends of Gen. Cass, Mr. Woodbury, Buchanan, &c., are urging their claims to the Presidency with great pertinacity. In either of the candidates heretofore prominently spoken of should be selected, I consider the choice narrowed down to Cass or Woodbury. The former I think will receive the largest vote on the first ballot, yet if the two-third rule be adopted, the chance of the latter is best for the nomination. If a new man is to be taken, Gen. Win. O. Butler of Ky. is most prominently spoken of. The nomination for the Vice Presidency, depends entirely upon the selection for the first office. If Gen. Cass should be nominated for the Presidency, Win. R. King of Alabama, it is most likely, will be seen with him; and should Mr. Woodbury be selected for the Presidency, Gen. Butler will be the candidate for the Vice. These speculations, of course have no other foundation in fact, than what can be gathered from the general tone of conversation among the numerous delegates in attendance.

The New York Delegations are here in full number. The "Old Hunkers" and the "Barnburners" have effected as yet no union, and I fear will throw a fire-brand into the Convention at the moment of its commencement. Great interest and intense excitement prevails in regard to their Delegations. The "Old Hunkers" say they will not insist upon their seats, if the "Barnburners" pledge themselves to support the nominees of the Convention. This, the latter have not yet refused to do. The "sober second thought," it is hoped, will bring them to their senses. Unless this pledge is given, they will not, I have every reason to believe, be suffered to take part in the deliberations. The settlement of this difficulty is one of momentous consideration. It not only affects the interest of the Democratic party, but the peace of the whole Union. On the part of the South, there can be, nor will there be, any concessions, any compromises, upon the question of the "Wilnot Proviso," the platform upon which rests the "Barnburning" faction. The South will stand firm upon the rights guaranteed to her by the Convention, and "come woe or come woe," will never surrender. To the North she cheerfully concedes the right to present some one of its distinguished sons for the Presidency, but the South having on one great question, a separate and distinct interest, the preservation of which as the Constitution has guaranteed, must be secured, this thing comes to the worst, and the hot-brained fanatics from New York should recede, or even go over to the arms of the common enemy, the "Hunkers" declare that the "Empire State" will still remain firm to her faith, and carry through to triumph the nominee of the National Convention. I hope for the best, as to the settlement of this difficulty; but most in all candor say, that the signs are inauspicious. This is certainly a matter of no rejoicing for the Whig party of the South, or indeed the Union, for if discussion must come, it will be because the Democratic mass prefer the Constitution as it is, to what wild fanaticism may choose to construe it.

I have thus hastily, and very imperfectly, no doubt, given you what is most likely to be the run of affairs. Should the Convention organize to day, I will send you a letter by the night train to Harpers-Ferry; and if opportunity offers for its transmission from that point, you will be able to lay its contents before the readers of the "Spirit" on to-morrow.

The sittings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, commenced on Wednesday last. Some of the most distinguished Divines of the age are in attendance. Nearly every pulpit in the City was filled by some one of the numerous Delegates in attendance, on Sabbath and Sabbath night. Among the Delegates, well and intimately known to the citizens of Jefferson, I notice the Rev. S. Tustin and J. M. P. Atkinson. In addition to the Delegates from the United States, there are several of the ablest of European Divines. I had the pleasure of hearing, on last night, the Rev. Mr. King, from Ireland, who is very justly considered one of the first pulpits orators of the age. The Church was filled to overflowing, and the audience seemed spell-bound by the words of inspiration and truth so eloquently put forth.

A case of considerable interest will come up to-day before the General Assembly. It is an appeal of the Rev. Dr. Skinner from a decision of the Lexington, Va. Presbytery, suspending him from the Ministry, on account of certain charges preferred against him. This case has been thoroughly argued and discussed in the Valley, and is at length brought before the Assembly as the final judiciary.

The next annual meeting of the Assembly will take place in Philadelphia, during the month of May.

Business transactions seem to be at a stand.—The merchants complain of the dullness of business, and the tightness of the money market. A stranger, bringing several days later news from Europe, is hourly expected. Flour Merchants say they have little or none on hand, and are indifferent as to the effect of Foreign advices upon the Grain Market.

In haste, &c., D.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The Senate this evening, (says the Baltimore Sun of Friday,) after an Executive session agreed to adjourn from Monday next to Thursday, so that both Houses will adjourn. On the Journal it will appear that the adjournment is for the purpose of putting the two Houses in their summer dress, whilst it will also afford an opportunity for a general attendance at the Democratic National Convention in our city next week.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

We are requested by the Representatives from this District Mr. BEDINGER, to say that the Patent Office Report has not as yet been issued. As soon as this is done, he will take pleasure in furnishing copies to those who have requested them.

CLAY MEETING.

At a Whig Meeting in Fauquier, on the 29th ult., the following, among other resolutions of a similar character, were adopted with acclamation:

Resolved, That the views of Gen. Taylor upon the great questions dividing the political parties of the country, are of a character too doubtful to entitle him to the nomination of the National Convention.

Resolved, That Henry Clay, and not Gen. Taylor, is the choice of the Whigs of upper Fauquier, for the high office of President.

Resolved, That this meeting is fully persuaded that Henry Clay is the choice of the Whigs of Virginia, and the most available candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Whigs of Virginia, if misrepresented by the late State Convention, to correct the error of their Delegates; and we earnestly recommend to their primary assemblies, and declare their sentiments in regard to the candidate for the Presidency, to the end that the Old Dominion may assume her true attitude in the National Convention.

DIRECTORS

Of the Bank of the Valley and Branches.

By the Stockholders. Appointed by the Executive.

AT WINCHESTER.

Thomas A. Tidball, William Miller, Daniel Gold, Richard E. Byrd, Lloyd Logan, Samuel Lee, A. N. Baldwin, Jacob Baker, David W. Batton.

AT ROCKY MOUNT.

John Brady, Garrett Vannatter, John Donaldson, Garrett W. Blue, John Janney, Geo. Rust, Jr., William B. Tyler, Joshua Pusey, Hamilton Rogers, Henry I. Harrison, Thomas P. King, William H. Gray, Robert W. Gray.

AT CHARLESTOWN.

Thomas Griggs, Gordon D. Moore, Richard Henderson, Bernard Davenport, John Moier, A. J. O'Hannon, James D. Gibson, William G. Butler, Andrew Kennedy.

AT STANTON.

Samuel Harnsberger, Robert G. Harman, Joseph Smith, John Taylor, James Nelson, Michael S. Brooke, A. H. H. Stuart, John N. Hendren, James Crawford.

NEW DIRECTORS.

GEN. SCOTT—His Aspirations.—The Albany Evening Journal, a leading Whig paper, in an article in relation to Gen. Scott, and which speaks in high terms of his services, thus concludes:

"But the mischief is, that there is readiness in all Gen. Scott says or does about the Presidency. Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840, his ever generous letter, making him a candidate in which all sorts of unwelcome things were said, to 'return and plague' his friends if he should be a candidate. And since that time, with that fatuity which seizes upon men who get bewildered in gazing at the 'White House,' he has suffered his pen to dim the glories achieved by his sword.

From the New York Tribune.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S WHIGGERY.

We observe with some surprise that several journals—even the Express among them—talk of Gen. Taylor's position as materially improved by the last two letters given to the public in his name, so that he may now be fairly recognised as one of those from whom the Whig candidate for Presidency is to be selected.

We decidedly demur. We do not consider Gen. Taylor's position improved by these letters.—There are some good sentiments embodied in the Allison letter. So far as it goes, we think that letter has met the general approval of Whigs.—Had it been a notorious and undoubted lie, we do not think the writer would cheerfully defer to the decision of a Whig National Convention, we should have said, while Gen. Taylor is not our choice, "he has as good a right to be proposed for the Whig nomination as any one else. If he obtain it, he is entitled to our support.

But it is not by vague professions of concurrence we have several eminent citizens proposed for the Whig nomination—Mr. Clay, Webster, Judge McLane, Gen. Scott, and Gen. Taylor—the last least known as a Whig, who never gave a Whig vote in his life, and never made a personal sacrifice for the Whig cause. Each of the others, a notorious and undoubted lie, will be a candidate only in case he is nominated by the Whig National Convention—neither of them will run against that nomination. But Gen. Taylor throws his sword into the scale wherein the merits of the several candidates are being weighed, and virtually says, "you have just this choice to make, either to give the nomination to a man who may have at the time of our marriage, and all that she may acquire afterwards, is her own in fee simple. She may sell it, devise it, give it away, or do any thing else with it as she may think proper. She receives and may appropriate all the rents, profits and proceeds of every Whig vote now cast, and she has as absolute an entire control over it as though she were single, and her husband has no more right to any part, portion or particle of it, or management in any way, than he would have to his next door neighbor. This is a pretty savage insult upon the old notions of matrimony, and we are not surprised that it has met with something like an approach to a guess at the number of matches destined to be broken off this year in New York.—Richmond Whig.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Wednesday evening after a session of the unprecedented length of one hundred and twenty-six days, having passed three hundred and thirty-three acts and eighty-five resolutions.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

The Clay-Whigs of Richmond have issued another protest to the friends of Mr. Clay, urging them to rise up in mass and put right the action of the State Convention, in proclaiming General Taylor as the "choice" even of the "Available," in Virginia. The substance of the Address, as published in the "Richmond Whig," can be gathered from the extracts subjoined:

To the Whigs of Virginia.

The Whig State Convention which assembled in the city of Richmond, in February last, adopted a resolution declaring Gen. Taylor the "choice" of the Whigs of Virginia for the Presidency of the United States, and appointed delegates to the National Convention favorable to, but not under implied instructions to vote for his nomination by that body, as the Whig candidate in the approaching Presidential election. It is in the approaching Presidential election, that the Convention labored under a false impression in regard to Whig sentiment in Virginia. The fact, of which we were satisfied when the resolution was passed, has been practically demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt by the recent elections. The Whigs of the State have emphatically declared that Gen. Taylor is not their official candidate for the Presidency; and yet their delegates to the National Convention, with a single exception, not only in favor of, but pledged to his nomination.

When the State Convention assembled, it was maintained, by the special friends of General Taylor,

1st. That he was a Whig.

2d. That he would, in due season, make a full and satisfactory exposition of his political opinions.

That he was the most "available" candidate whom the Whig party could select for the Presidency.

Now, in the first place, we ask, if any single one of these propositions has been established, or if there is any probability whatever that they will be, we have no objection to their being given to the public that Gen. Taylor is a Whig? There is no evidence of the fact whatever, except his mere declaration that he is "a Whig, but not an ultra one," although he has repeatedly declared that he knows nothing of politics. How many men have declared themselves Whigs, who have utterly failed to practice upon their previous professions, either through design, or because they had entirely mistaken the principles of the Whig party? Experience has taught the Whig party the sad lesson how little reliance is to be placed in the mere declaration of a man that he is a Whig.

In the second place, we ask if the promise has been redeemed, that in due season General Taylor would make an entirely satisfactory exposition of his political opinions? He has written as he says, his last letter, which, so far from being a full and satisfactory exposition of his Whig sentiments, contains nothing more than some vague and general declaration about peace and war, to which even Julius Caesar or Napoleon Bonaparte would have subscribed. There is no evidence whatever, upon which any genuine Whig can rely, that it elected he would carry out the principle in the declaration of the Whig Government. Gen. Taylor has expressly declared that he will not be the "exponent of the doctrines" of the Whig party—that he will not be the Whig candidate for the Presidency, but that he is already in the field as an independent candidate, and will continue so, let who will be the nominee of the Whig National Convention. Moreover, the Richmond Republican, one of his organs, and whose editors it would appear, are among his confidential correspondents, has recently declared that "HE CANNOT WITHDRAW, and WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN."

How then can the proposition be maintained for a moment, in the Whig National Convention, to nominate one who has declared, and whose "friends" have declared, that he will not abide his decision, but that he is a candidate "independent of party distinctions," and will not be withdrawn. We therefore maintain that General Taylor is not a Whig, and that his nomination would be a "reluctant dissolution and disorganization of the Whig party."

In the third place, we ask, has Gen. Taylor's "availability" been established? Let the recent disastrous election in Virginia answer. The candidates for the Legislature, were nearly all elected in principle as Whigs, and yet the Virginia Convention, and though supported by the entire Whig press of the State, without a solitary exception, the most prominent ones have been defeated. It is true that some Whigs may have refused to vote for them, but surely their loss ought to have been a lesson to the Whig party, and not a new recruit, which it was said Gen. Taylor's popularity would bring to the "rescue."

Let the Convention which is to assemble in Philadelphia in June next, disappoint the expectations of the Whig party and set aside Mr. Clay, (which cannot be too often said,) and let the Whig party will be inevitable. The friends of HENRY CLAY, who constitute the great mass of the Whig party, will not be benighted by the hope that he will ever have another chance. Their last hope will have fled, and though from a sense of duty they may cast their votes, they will not do so with any prospect of success.

Under these circumstances, what is the imperative duty of the Whigs of Virginia? Their delegates to the National Convention were, when appointed, and probably are now, in favor of the nomination of Gen. Taylor, or, if disposed to give the nomination to the "new recruit" of Virginia, to some second, third, fourth or fifth man, in preference to Virginia's illustrious son, who has done nothing, so far as we are aware, to cause her Whigs, in his old age, to forsake him. Or as developments have occurred since the appointment of the delegates, in respect to the development upon them of which they might wish to be relieved, we would respectfully suggest to the Whigs of Virginia to give unequivocal instructions to them to carry out their wishes, and not only to vote for, but to exert their influence in behalf of the Whig party for the presidency, in preference to that of any other man in the Union.

This course is now being pursued in Kentucky, in some districts in which delegates are supposed to occupy even a doubtful position.

A DEATH-BLOW TO FORTUNE-HUNTERS.—The Legislature of New York has enacted, not that "there shall be no more cakes and ale," but that there shall be no more fortune-hunting, as they can prevent it. They have passed a law by which the property of a woman who marries after the time of her marriage, and all that she may acquire afterwards, is her own in fee simple. She may sell it, devise it, give it away, or do any thing else with it as she may think proper. She receives and may appropriate all the rents, profits and proceeds of every Whig vote now cast, and she has as absolute an entire control over it as though she were single, and her husband has no more right to any part, portion or particle of it, or management in any way, than he would have to his next door neighbor. This is a pretty savage insult upon the old notions of matrimony, and we are not surprised that it has met with something like an approach to a guess at the number of matches destined to be broken off this year in New York.—Richmond Whig.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Wednesday evening after a session of the unprecedented length of one hundred and twenty-six days, having passed three hundred and thirty-three acts and eighty-five resolutions.

Correspondence of the Spirit of Jefferson.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1848.

Our city is enlivened with strangers. Some three or four hundred Delegates to the Baltimore Convention are here in conference before proceeding on to Baltimore. Caucasuses, intrigues and bragging, are the order of the day. The Ohio and Indiana delegations made an imposing visit to Gen. Cass yesterday evening, at his lodgings at Tyler's Hotel. It had a startling effect upon his prospect for the nomination among the rest of the Delegates. Such politic movements by the friends of one aspirant, are however, understood by the knowing ones of another. Many of the Pennsylvania delegation are present, and they too have high hopes of Mr. Buchanan's chance. Mr. Woodbury's friends are from Maine, New Hampshire and Alabama, with a part of the Virginia delegation. Mr. Dallas is the *reseré* candidate, and will be backed by Mr. Walker's patronage as the dernier alternative for the Northern prospects for the furnishing of the candidate.

The whole city is alive with speculations and all other subjects are merged in the Presidential question. The convention will be organized on Monday, speaking will commence on Tuesday and about Thursday a final action will probably be had. With what intense interest we all look to its sittings! Let us hope that the New York difficulty will be settled satisfactorily, and all will adjourn on Monday to Thursday, for the purpose of attending the Convention as well as to prepare the Chambers with summer dress.

The Senate has passed the Yucatan question by informally, awaiting further information on the subject. Mr. Bagby's resolutions on the slavery question were laid upon the table, on the ground that it would cause useless discussions.

The House is considering the appropriations for paying Navy Pensions, revising Pension laws, and debating the plan of constructing steam ships for the United States to China, via Monterey, California and the Sandwich Islands; distance some ten thousand miles.

The other business before Congress now is unimportant to the general reader. But little legislation need be expected until after both nominations.

The Calcedonia is due to-morrow. We may expect details of the elections in France, and the further movements of Ireland will doubtless be interesting.

The weather is pleasant. Peas and Strawberries are abundant in the market. HENRY.

Editors of Spirit of Jefferson and Free Press:

MISSUS. EDITORS.—At your request I have prepared for your columns, and for the information of the inhabitants of your Valley, a brief abstract from the circular of the statistics of Lowell.

"Compiled from authentic sources, January, 47." The principal manufacturing capital there employed, is \$11,490,000, distributed in 13 Manufacturing Companies; and a capital of \$310,750, employed by private individuals. The Cotton and Woolen Mills run 253,456 spindles and 7,915 looms, and manufacture 92,684,000 yards of Cotton, 1,045,200 yards of Woolen goods, and 325,000 yards of Carpeting, annually.

The Manufacturers employ 7,915 females and 3,310 males—total, 11,255 hands; averaging 8,330 yards each, per year, or about 24 yards per day.

The important fact is before the country, that the Lowell Company about 25 years ago, expended a vast amount of money in bringing the waters of the Merrimack River, (a stream very considerably inferior to the Shenandoah,) tributary to the Manufacturing interest, and that they derived about \$2,000,000 therefor. But it is not so generally known that their water power being all employed, they last year engaged in "an important undertaking" to increase their water power, the building of the new canal, destined to give to most of the mills on the lower level, a more regular supply of water, and consequently benefit those on the upper level. It is to be of an average width of 100 feet and a depth of 15 feet. It will require in its construction, a rock excavation of 150,000 yards, an earth excavation of 110,000, and a mass of masonry of 50,000 yards, the whole estimated at an expense of \$500,000.

Two additional Cotton Mills have since been erected, running together 1040 looms, or equal to ten of the Factory on the Virginia Island;—one of which running 400 looms is driven by steam. Twenty years ago, 1828, the population of Lowell was 5,532; in 1846 it was 28,341, and now probably exceeds 30,000.

These Messrs. Editors is the result of Eastern enterprise; availing itself of natural advantages far inferior to those on your own beautiful Shenandoah, which your liberal citizens permitted a short time since to be almost given away for the sake of inducing improvements among the mill-owners, gentlemen, in return, for the kind invitation to occupy a space in your columns in spreading these details before the community, and for the interest manifested by a generous public in our success; to assure you that we will go on in active competition and wholesome rivalry with other Companies; in rendering aid to the national advantages we have purchased, as conducive to the growth and improvement of this section of the country—as the Merrimack river has been 600 miles Eastward—and with a greatly increased and increasing community, why should we not accomplish this in short a period of time? The new water power of Lowell has been in progress? And permit me the honor of naming this Embury City, in conjunction with Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar and Buena Vista, the valley forming a great important outlet to the Valley, SHENANDOAH CITY. For this favor I subscribe myself yours truly.

HIRAM ELLIS.

P. S. In the course of a few weeks I hope to be able to give to the public the estimate of C. B. Pisk, Esq., Civil Engineer, of the cost of constructing the works for commanding the whole power of the Shenandoah at the Gulf Mills, intended to be constructed by the Striderman Manufacturing Company.

A GREAT MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The man recently arrested at Matamoras, charged with having robbed the President of the Bank of Chester county, of \$40,000, turns out to be J. W. Hitchcock, the drover from Ohio, whose sudden and mysterious disappearance from Philadelphia last fall, just after receiving a large sum of money for his sale, created so much excitement at the time. He went under the assumed name of Harrison, and had in his possession when arrested eleven \$100 notes of the Chester co. Bank.—His arrest created considerable excitement at Matamoras, and he came near being lynched, to prevent which he made a full confession, stating that his name was Hitchcock; that he received the Chester county Bank notes in Philadelphia in payment for his cattle; and that he absconded in consequence of committing a crime, which he would not then acknowledge. It will be remembered that a young man of high respectability was arrested in Philadelphia charged with the murder of Hitchcock, he being last seen in his company previous to his disappearance. The innocence of the young man, who was subsequently released, is now fully established.

DEATH OF DR. MAGILL.

This community will be pained to hear of the sudden death of Dr. HENRY D. MAGILL, of Leesburg—a native of this county. The Doctor was thrown from his horse, on Monday last, and instantly killed. He was a gentleman of great worth, and highly esteemed.

NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT OFFICE, May 3, 1848.

The National Washington Monument Association has already, through the board of managers, made public the design to lay the corner stone of the National Washington Monument on the 4th of July next; and the undersigned have been appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for that occasion, which is one that ranges directly to the patriotism and to the heart of every American citizen. Throughout this wide country, every one, it is ought to be, emulous to unite in this lasting token of veneration, and to aid in transmitting to posterity the memory of him whose name is made the watchword in every struggle for liberty. We therefore deem it expedient—looking to the concourse which will assemble in this city—to learn by correspondence as far as it is practicable, what can be done to render the ceremonies imposing, and suited to the occasion, and to the number of persons who will be here; and whether they will come as associations, civil or military.

We invite the citizens of the States to co-operate with us in the general design which we now submit.

As the monument is national, a delegation is expected from each State and Territory, with a banner inscribed with the great seal of the United States and some other appropriate device, to be deposited in the monument, and the latest posterity inscription to their origin and use, and the names of the delegations that bore them. If wrought by females, their names to be recorded and perpetuated in the same manner—with statements of the times and places of presentation to the respective delegations.

A military corps is invited from each State, so as to form, when united, one great military and civic procession. Washington was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Combined with this, we propose to form the procession the Massachusetts "Old